

D. COOLIES ON THE RAILWAY

a) Prosecution Document numbered 5128, the Affidavit of Major R. CRAWFORD, is now offered for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being produced in evidence. This document states that in June 1943, the witness was appointed Officer commanding "K" Force, a Unit of 230 P/W medical personnel designed to give medical assistance to coolies and P/W employed on the construction of the Burma/Siam Railway.

The witness states that the journey to the working sites involved for many gangs of coolies, marches of indescribable hardship. Conditions in coolie working and hospital camps were disgraceful and a grave danger to the lives of those living therein.

The witness further states that:-

"In these camps, at some periods, there were no or quite inadequate sanitary arrangements, the entire camp area being, consequently, heavily contaminated with feces. In practically no camp was a satisfactory water supply provided, the general source being raw river water even with cholera prevalent. Sleeping accommodation was in many cases quite inadequate or of the most primitive kind. Tents were generally and huts frequently not weather proof; coolies often had to sleep on the ground. Blankets were not provided, an occasional sack being issued as a substitute, and the clothing issue for coolies was at most a flimsy sarong. The food supplied to labourers was frequently 'poor' or 'bad' and quite below the level necessary for the maintenance of good health in individuals doing heavy manual labour.

"The unsatisfactory conditions here described were conducive to widespread disease of many kinds, the principal of which were dysentery, cholera, pneumonia, ulcers and deficiency diseases. Conditions hereinbefore described apply not only to male coolies but

"but also to women and children who were brought by the Japanese to work on the railway.

"Arising from these gravely unsatisfactory living, feeding and working conditions sickness among labourers was over considerable periods enormous, and the indifference of the Japanese, their failure to take steps to combat sickness, their failure to supply suitable and adequate medical supplies constitute criminal neglect. The Japanese were in the vast majority of cases entirely insensible to sickness and hardships suffered by the labourers and their attitude indicated only a determination to complete the railway at all costs with complete indifference to the number of deaths that might and were caused thereby.

"Any efforts that "K" Medical Force might have made to help the labourers were virtually nullified in advance by the conditions under which they had to work and for which the Japanese medical administration at all levels is directly responsible.

"(a) The Medical Officer and his staff worked under the orders of an ignorant and ill-trained Japanese medical NCO or private.

(b) The Medical staff of "K" Force were, at the whim of the Japanese medical orderly so restricted in their access to sick coolies that co-ordinated policy and continuous treatment were impossible. The medical force (including Medical Officers) was largely employed on manual labour, and Medical Officers were generally submitted to degrading and insulting treatment such as the performance of manual labour, working in Japanese kitchens and as servants to Japanese.

"(c) There was extreme inadequacy of medical equipment and supplies....."

Examples of the incredible conditions in individual camps are given indicating the similarity in the neglect of the basic humanities and in the evil treatment accorded to the men in all the camps mentioned.

b) Prosecution document numbered 5136, the Affidavit of Captain F. H. WALLACE I.M.S. is offered for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being produced in evidence. This Affidavit confirms the conditions of coolie camps and the treatment of coolies set out in the preceding document No. 5128. The present witness states that when coolies suffering from cholera at Kinsayok were thought by the Japanese medical N.C.O. to be too ill to recover, they were pushed into a small lean-to shelter of attap and left to die. They were given no food or water.

Coolies who were suffering seriously from cholera were often forced into common pit graves and buried alive. Protest from the coolies meant they were beaten down by Japanese orderlies.

In July, 1943, while giving anti-cholera inoculations to coolies, the witness saw them beaten and humiliated. Women were insulted, disinfectant was deliberately sprayed into the eyes of some coolies and the Japanese doctor himself beat them as they were being examined. The doctor explained to the witness that Coolies were sub-human and not worthy of consideration.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5256, being the Affidavit of R. E. PETERSON, is tendered for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. The document states that:

"In February 1944, I was in a coolie camp known as CHAYMONGA. On the 14th February 1944, I contacted a Japanese known to me as Arai (Storm Trooper) Hayashi Karneatsu. We were in a coolie camp which was also a hospital.

"Karneatsu proceeded to a coolie camp to interview coolies in the hospital. He had a hypodermic syringe filled with a red unknown fluid. He ordered the coolies down from their beds and asked them if there were any who could not walk, he told them they were going to be moved to a base hospital and those who could not walk would be carried.

"Several staggered forward and were given an injection of the fluid in the big vein in the elbow. All who were inoculated died within a few minutes. When the remainder saw what was happening they said they could walk. When he had finished he proceeded to the dysentery hut.

"He looked through this hut and walked away. Later he returned with a large tin of brown sugar in which was mixed a deadly poison. He gave the coolies this to eat, telling them it was good for them.

"All who ate this poison died during the day...."

d) Prosecution document numbered 5370, the solemn affirmation of THAKIN SA, is now offered for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. The document states that in order to enable the Japanese authorities in Burma to obtain sufficient labour for the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway, they recruited coolies.

When the promises made by the Japanese to the labourers failed to materialize, they press-ganged every available person into the Labour Force, since willing recruits were no longer to be found.

The witness was appointed a Superintendent of Labour at Thanbyuzayat in December, 1942, to look after the interests of the coolies as far as possible. He found that men were only released from the Force when they were used up physically and no longer employable.

".....Living accommodation provided for labourers at the camps was insufficient and insanitary. The area where the work had to be done was very damp and labourers had to live in barracks which could not keep out the wet. Barracks intended for 150 persons had to house as many as 300. Clothing shortage was acute; when the clothes which the labourers brought from home began to fall into rags, gunny bags were supplied to them to do duty both as wearing apparel and as blankets. No change of clothing was available to most of the labourers and none was provided by the Army. The result was that the clothing of almost all labourers was crawling with vermin and most of them were suffering from a virulent type of skin disease. Food supply was not sufficient; and the rice supplied was weevilly.

"Water supply in this area was a carrier of malaria; but steps were not taken to sterilise the water supply, except for a pretence at boiling the water for potable purposes. Medical supply consisted only of quinine and even this was not in sufficient quantities. Cholera broke out soon in the camps and the Japanese sought to combat the spread of this epidemic by cremating the dead and very often persons whom they considered incurable. There were many authentic cases of live cremations.

"Labourers were treated as slaves; whips and sticks were freely used on the labourers; and sickness ordinarily was no excuse.

"There was a total lack of system in allotment of labourers to the various camps. As the labourers

"arrived at Thanbyuzayat, they were either driven up in lorries or taken marching through the camp. Officers in charge of the camps would pick out persons they wanted; families became separated, the husband being retained in one camp and the wife sent to another camp, the parents going to one camp and the children to other camps.....This lack of system and the haphazard manner in which the labourers were taken into different camps made it impossible to trace the labourers later. Many cases had been known of families then separated never coming together again....."

In March, 1943, the Moulmein Civil Administration was ordered to supply 7,000 labourers within 5 days. Intensive press gang methods followed this order. Between April and July 1943, about 30,000 labourers were sent from Rangoon to Thanbyuzayat to join "The Sweat Army".

The Japanese prevented the Burmese Labour officers from taking any active steps to help the coolies and were not even allowed to maintain independent records.

e) Prosecution document numbered 5371, the statement of MAUNG AYE KO is tendered for identification and the excerpts therein offered in evidence. This document confirms the evidence of the last witness in Prosecution document No. 5370. The present witness became a Labour Officer in 1943. He found the ill-clad labourers, fevered and hungry, living in disgusting conditions. A large number of men were malarial; many suffered from jungle sores exposing the bones and the vermin infesting them. Deaths at Kyentaw Camp averaged about ten a day.

Cholera was rife at Kyenkaya. The dead and dying were piled together and, soaked in petrol, burned. Men were beaten savagely and on one occasion the witness found the decomposing bodies of two men who had been left to rot as a warning to P/W and labourers.

In or about October, 1943, six P/W escaped from Kilo 126 Camp. On recapture they were beheaded.

The witness states that he saw so many floggings, beatings and deaths, that it finally left no impression on him.

證據書類番号五四五〇三

證據概略

鉄道就役、苦力

Ex/573  
EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT #54580

3) 檢察部書類才五二八年、アル・クロードナ佐、供述書ヲ  
檢證、為又マーフ・シクル部、拔革ヲ詔據トシテ該ニ  
提出ス。東書類ハ一九四三年六月此、詔人ハ泰緬鉄道  
建設、タメ使シル者、即、軍、及、俘虜、ニ医療ヲ施スタニ  
設立シタニ。名、軍医係、中隊丸K部隊、  
指揮將校ニ任命セラ事ヲ記述シテイル。

此、記人ハ云フ。仁ヤ、現場迄、旅行、苦力達ニツキ、  
筆、残、盡サレヌ困難十行進テアツタト。

首勦者、仕事場及、医療所ニ於ケル狀態ハ好ミテ  
クソノ中ニ住ム人々、生命ハ非常ニ危険シテツタ。

記人ハ更ニ次、如、証言シテイル。

1) 收容所ニ於テ、或期間、衛生設備ト云モノ皆無  
カ、或ハ寢ニ不充分テアツタ。隨テ全收容所地、糞  
尿テ非常ニ汚レテキタ。實際如河川收容所ニテ水  
ハ満足ニ供給セナカツタ。ソシテ一般、水源ハユレテ首  
マテモ蔓延シテキル生、河水リアツタ。宿舎設備ハ多  
ノ湯合全ク不充分カ、或ハ非常ニ原始的ナモニアツタ。  
テントハ一般的ニ風雨ニ堪ヘ得ズ、小屋モ屢々ナシカツタ。  
ソシテアーリ山峰ハ夜々地面ニ寢ナケレハナラナカツタ。  
毛布ハ配給セラス時、持袋が代用品トシテ支給サヒタ。

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順臣下士宦成六年，命令一下，勸多。

（四）軍醫部隊，軍醫部員八日午，至西京，氣氛沉鬱，  
三病之士十人，一病之士近三十，事之非醫二病治之，  
何等取巧！方以朱？卜此事，不連續的二治療，入事八  
出来十力多。軍醫部隊（軍醫將校之合）八主上，于  
筋肉筋傷，才已止。之于軍醫將校一般，三物相  
御，日本人，炊事場，傷，事从，日本人，召使上，于海  
八人之，不相，体面，傷，如，如，傷，辱，的，待遇，付，學  
七本，才子，才子，才子。

(八) 医療的設備及供給品之極度不足令得了許多個人收容所於此情形之下其狀態，例如：「依基本的個人道，無視前記全收容所之在人為增加之處底特，中之似通多矣，凡此不外示之於

( $\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$ )

口) 檢察部書類第五一三六号タル印度医務部、ノイエーナ、ワ  
レス太尉、係官書類検官為人、人アタクセラシタル部分、檢察部  
ア證據、人ア提出人該傳述書人是、書類第五一三号ニ  
述ベアリ。扶養所、狀態及ヒテ、取扱狀態ヲ  
體認シテ、

証人ハ、ノイエーナ、於テ虎列刺アリ、リカ苦力が非常事體テ  
回復出来タル時、之等、患者ハアトアテ出番タ小サナ樹小屋、中へ  
家々人アシ死テ、待ツ許リ、墨去リセシタ。彼等、食物を水を手ヘ  
ラシカ。虎列刺、壁アリリ、ノイエーナ、無理共同墓穴、人レ  
ラシ生靈大セシク、アリリ、カラ抗議スコトハ、彼ヲが日本、下士官ニ  
擲リ、倒リ、コトア意味ス、外ナラカシ。

一九四三年七月、証人カアリ、虎列刺、予防注射アシテイ化時、彼等  
が換、リ、カセキ、齊シテ、ア見リ。證人ハ、脛カシテ、消毒  
剤ア式アリ、目、中へ故意ニ注入シテ。ソシテ日本人医師、  
検査又は、自命下士官ツク医師ハ此、証人対シアリ、八人向  
以下、何、虎列刺へ傳達が無、上説明シテ。

八) 檢察部書類第五一五六号ハアリ、ヘタソニ、係官書類ナリ以テ、  
體認、人ア提出人、同書類中ノイエーナセラシタル部分、檢察部證據トシ  
ノ提出人、同書類次、如ク述ベテ。

一九四四年一月、私、ナヤイモンカ、ト云ハシモル苦力扶養所三層タ、一九  
四四年二月十四日私ハ、荒井(空襲隊員)林カネアシ(原名不詳)  
ト云、日本、人、下士官、ア、我々ハ病院兼用扶養所ニキタ。  
カナシハ、病院、苦力達ニ面会スル為三苦力扶養所ニ赴ケ。

1945-5-22

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彼の得能、知り人亦不液、ハソク皮下注射器持て半分、彼、苦力運へハソク、ウラ降、此件二件、誰か者ナシ者か心下等、

彼の彼等が野戰病院へ修サレ、多く人者ハ運搬サル心外告多、無人者ハ四十出の時、大脳脹、其ノ液、注射、變テ、注射、變テ者ハ總數分、間二死シテ、廻り者様子、知、否、宿歩ナシト云、彼、莫大者清上、赤痢患者麻倉へ行シテ、彼此、麻倉、全體見テ歩、去ソク、後、彼ハ致命毒、混合シテ、赤砂糖、大匙、持テ、解ソテ来、彼苦力運体、良々、ハト云、生ソラシテ飲マヤウ、下塗ヘテ、

此、誰木、飲、ハ吉ハ皆、自、中二死シテ、

二) 檢察部書類第五七〇号、ヤンサ、嚴肅、山登言、該二檢證、多提出、同書中、記号サシ化部會、投票、證據、上テ、提出人、同書類、奈須鉄道工、為、充分、心筋力、得、在、日本事半局者二ト、可能二七種スルタ、常勤者、幕集シテ、

日本軍が常勤者三株、約束が実行不可能ナツク時、喜ンテ、應募者、モウ見ソクラナイ、彼等公總、役立ツ人タヨ、常勤隊へ御船入り、

此、詫人出来、大常勤者、面倒、自己タニビニサヤツ、於、(西元一九四五年十二月)、今此、監督官、任命セリ、因体的、全ノ痕跡、者ヤ、毛車、役立ツ不可能ナツク者、ミガ部隊カラ旅免サシタヨ、彼ハ日暮リシテ、

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EVIDENTIARY

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7 病弱者、俘虜収容所、被擄軍生活施設、不充份アリ。非衛生的アリ。此、作業三終事スベキ地に於ケ燃氣ガ多ク、病弱者、濕氣、遮断スル、不能下床。全、中、生活ナカニハナセテ、百五十人、収容、ハ為、作リ、敵倉、三百人モ多ク、収容ナシ、ハナセテ、ナ。本類不足、甚シ。病弱者、家リ、持參シテ木櫻が被擄トヨカナ、麻袋が着用衣類、毛布、向方、役目立テヤウ、後、三補供、ナシ。病弱者、大部、着替、本、出、カクシ。軍カラ、何、給與セラセラシ。其、結果、殆、全部、病弱者、本類ハ、蚤、虱等が、室、ヨリ、被擄、大部分、要性、皮膚病、患、ナキトナリ。食物、供給、不充份アリ、供給、セ、多米、ハ、穀、蒙出カツテ、ナ。此地に、給米、マトヤ、傳播者、ナシ。然シテ、給水、被擄處置、執、セ、セ、テ、シテ、外、飲料、傳、申設、三水、津入、コト、ナシ。逃、難、只、ナシ。ナリ、之、セ、九、分、量、ナリ。セシ、太、間、モ、ナシ。収容所内、ニ、シテ、が、發生、ナシ。日本側、死者、又、故、沿、難、ト、認、者、ノ、數、少、不尋、コト、ヨリ、ノ。疫病、傳播、樹、抗セ、上、海、ナシ。信憑、スル、是、生者、大、幸、事例、ハ、多、アリ。病弱者、以、難、ト、取扱、ナシ。鞭、ト、棍棒、下、病弱者、ニ、自由、自在、使用、セ、マシ。ソシ、病弱者、普、通、ハ、是、事、理、ナシ。セシ、ナ。

病弱者、諸所、収容所、副當、平、ル、為、組織、全、アリ。ナシ。

病弱者、等、ガ、ク、シ、サ、ヤ、シ、上、ニ、列、着、シ、時、ハ、被、擄、貨、物、車、ニ、載、セ、リ。運、搬、ハ、タ、カ、又、収容所、手、歩、行、儘、速、ト、行、カ、シ、リ。収容所、

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捕官其、放ス者ヲ取ルが常アリシテ大ハ或ハ収容所ニ  
留マラレ事ハ他、収容所ニ送ラレ被遣ハ或ハ収容所ニ赴キ子達  
ハ代、収容所ニ赴クトイフ風ニ旅旅ハ放ハ散ハラバニナリニシテ  
カヨウテ組織、缺如ト官物者が様々、収容所ヘ連レ行カシテ  
所、出聲目、方法ハ爾後官物者ヲ尋不出ストラ不能テラ  
シメシカ。其、當時介離セラシテ再び漸近シカツタ言フ家  
族、事例ハ深山知ラテ居ニス。

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Doc. 545-0 一九四三年三月中、事モルメイノ民政部  
MOULMEIN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION 八五日以内七十人守  
勤者ヲ供給スル様命セラシ。此命令ニ續ケテ強度、強制徵用  
法本施行セタ。一九四三年四月二十七日ニ至ル間約三万人、守勤者亦  
ラシケン/RANGOON/カラタニビュザヤト/THANBYUZAYAT/合  
ケ。此汗、軍隊/“The Sweat Army/”加ハル當ニ送ラシ。  
日本人ハビルマ、勞務官吏達が苦力童、為三十人称ナ。处置  
取事ヲモ妨ケ。獨立シタ記錄ヲ作ル事ヲハ許サカラシ。  
木、證據書類第五三七一手ラシケアリ工コ/MAUNG  
KU/ア、法連之檢正、爲引用シ真證書ヲ證據シテ提出ス。該書類  
ハ證據書類第五毛號於此最後之證言ヲ確認スルモノアリ。該  
證人ハ一九四三年中勞務官吏トナリ。彼、被服不十分守  
勤者が空腹且發熱シテ、見ニ堪エ又狀態ニ在ル、ヲ見テ大多  
數、モハマリヤ病ニ罹リ。空腹腫瘍、爲ニ骨ヲ露ス。空  
之ニ食ムニ至ルモ、マク多シ。キヨンタウ/KYONTAW/、收容所  
ニ於死亡率ハ一日平均約十人ニ及シテ。  
キヨンタウ/KYONTAW/、於テハコロナが流行シテ、死者上漲  
死者ハ共ニ横ニ重ネラシ。石油ヲ注入テ燒クシテ、人々ハ野蠻  
殴打セラシ。或ニ場合、該證人ハ守勤者ト守勤者、見セシム  
者ニトテ二人、分解シテ、アル屍体が腐ルが儘ニ放置シテ  
アル、ヲ見シ。

1/6. 一九四三年十月半或其前後二六日、守勤者二六料收容所ヲ脱矣。  
夫々が捕ハルヤ彼等ハ斬首サシ。  
証人、朝連殴打及死者ヲ餘リテ、見タ為ニ遂ニ公眾等付テ、即  
象ヲ此人得サルベテニ至ル事ヲ述ベク。